Payment Claure Just Hisemered.

RESPUSO, Pa. Jones S. A.

a tract of land of the accor-

mation with the un

must rental of one re-

original identure, to

never poticed until a si-

in a search among the

the fact was discovered

J. Welker at once went :

family considered the

near the quiet pastoral

grounds, served by the services began at 1 P M

congregated and hundreds of tour the highways. Just 15: red toess we sented to Mr. Dilwyn Wistar by Mrs. T. Welker, daughter of the pastor

delphia. Caspar Wistar was been in the Rhenish Palatinate in 1696 and died in Germantown, 1752. He speculated in lands, owned 20,000 acres in this region and made

his fortune in button manufacturing. This

made yearly.

The second event took place to-day at

over by Dr. J. U. Seiling of York and re-ceived by Dr. J. W. Houston of Lancaster for the Stiegel heirs. Talcott Williams of

Philadelphia made an historical address. The Rev. L. L. Mohr preached the sermon. The crowd was very large.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN

We Are Second in the List of Non-Asiatio

Countries in Japan's Imports.

Returns of the Foreign Trade of the Empire

of Japan" for the year 1901 has just been

received by the Treasury Bureau of Statis-

tics. It shows that the United States.

which in 1881 furnished less than 6 per cent.

of the imports of Japan, supplied 17 per

cent. of those imports in 1901; and that the

United Kingdom, our chief rival in that

WASHINGTON, June 8.-The "Annual

special train returned this even

payment of one red rose will her

Manheim, Lancaster county, red rose was paid as a year's connegation of Zion's Lurbe to the heirs of Baron Stiggel

of Wistar in Philadelphia a

pay what it owned in red to se

A special train over the fi

them that the congregation was

THE FI

Probably f

tion in the

around the wo

affated currer sature proce ontraction. The general inues exceller a little too n

Sun WILLIAM M. LAFFAN

DALLE, Per Toor DARLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

THE SUN. New York City. PARE-Elecque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts ; publication wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902.

An Opportunity for Senator Harris. On Saturday Senator MITCHELL of Oregon presented these somewhat astonishing reasons why the Government of the United States should not undertake to construct a canal by the way of the Isthmus of Panama:

It is a sewer. Is to the certainty of moral defilement

It cannot be touched without certainty of deadly

All the waters of the multitudinous seas canno wash Panama clean.

It is simply too rotten to be touched without defilement.

Panama cannot be touched with safety by the

American people. It must be shunned as a place incurably affected with the most deadly plagues.

t to a dung heap of orime.

It to a perpetual monument to human credulity and human villainy.

It is a sink of iniquity wherein no nation can delve without certainty of irremediable pollution

The heat of passion exhibited by Mr. MORGAN and Mr. MITCHELL in their discussion of what is purely a question of business policy renders it improbable that either of these gentlemen will be capable of answering Mr. HANNA's effective speech of Thursday and Friday. Both the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Oregon have dwelt with such intense and self-blinding partisanship upon the subject that their minds have become morbid. They apparently have come to personify the Panama route in their imaginations, and to regard it not as a mere inanimate strip of land devoid of moral qualities good or evil, but as a hateful, immoral, repulsive, vile, consciously wicked and actively malignant Thing, to be denounced with the harshest of words that the dictionary

ean supply. This attitude would be amusing if it were not slightly pathetic; but it certainly is not calculated to enlighten Congress and the country.

Mr. HARRIS of Kansas, another advocate of the Nicaragua route, is to address the Senate to-day or to-morrow. He is a gentleman of practical rather than sentimental intellect, and was one of the civil engineers employed in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad nearly forty years ago. These circumstances encourage us to hope that instead of following the rhetorical example of his two associates on the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, he will endeavor to present in intelligible form the reasons why he believes that the carefully considered and extremely weighty recommendation of the experts of the Isthmian Canal Commission ought to be rejected.

Among other things, Senator HARRIS might profitably devote part of his time to explaining what advantages of the Nicaragua route outweigh the superiority of the Panama route in the following

1. Excavation to be done: Nicaragua, 227,711.605 cubic yards. Panama, 94,863,708 cubic yards. 2. Quantity of steel required: Nicaragua, 40,500

tons, Panama, 32,624 tons.

3 Deepest cuts: Nicaragua, 297 feet at Tam borcito; Panama, 103 feet at Culebra.

4 Comparative cost of maintenance: Nicaragua \$3,300,000 annually: Panama, \$2,000,000. The annual difference of \$2,000,000, capitalized at two per cent, and added to the \$5,000,000 of saving on orig inal construction, makes the Panama route the cheaper by \$70,000,000.

double and I single.

6. Length of canal navigation, after deducting deep-water navigation in Lake Nicaragua or Lake Bohio: Nicaragua, 142 miles: Panama, 42 miles 7. Navigation around curves: Nicaragua, 49 29 miles; Panama, 22.85 miles.

8. Total degrees of cur vature in canal Nica rague 2.339 deg., 50 min.; Panama, 771 deg., 39 min.

9. Radius of sharpest curves: Nicaragua, 4.045

10. Actual time of sailing through canal:

ragua, 33 hours, Panama, 12 hours. . 11. Average hours of transit, including delays at night: Nicaragua, 64% hours: Panama, 21 hours. 12. Rainfall: annual average at Greytown, 260

nches; at Coion, 129 inches. 13. Regulation of summit level in canal-and this means the maintenance of the normal depth of water, defective regulation paralyzing the canal and blocking the commerce of the world: At Lake Nicaragua "It involves the operation of movable gates at such times and to such extent as the rainfall on the lake basin may require. The experience and judgment of the operator are essential ele ments in the effective regulation of the lake," a Lake Bohlo " the regulation is automatic." Both quotations are from the 1sthmian Canal Commis-

sion's report 14. Traffic time from New York to the North Pa cific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal Nicaragua route equal to Panama for slow steamer ionger for medium-speed steamers, still longe for fast steamers.

18. Traffic time from New Orleans to the North Pacific, allowing for time consumed in passage of canal: Nicaragua route shorter than Panama for slow steamers, equal for medium speed steamers.

Orleans to the South Pacific shorter for all kinds

of ships. These facts have just been compiled and published, in the interest, probably, of the sale of the New Panama Canal Company's property, by Mr. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, formerly the engineer-in-chief of the Panama Canal. Mr. MORGAN or Mr. MITCHELL would exhibit by saying that it was made by a party at the end of ten years. Frenchman. We hope Mr. HARRIS will

not consider it beneath attention on that It is true that Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA is a Frenchman, but his facts are not French. They are derived for the most part from the report of the American experts constituting the American Isth- that, in their opinion, commercial sepamisn Canal Commission; and they sum-

distinguished American engin practical men to report una n favor of adopting the route which Senator MITCHELL is unable to look at with-

A Political Anomaly

Our esteemed Nova Scotian contem porary, the Halifaz Morning Chronicle, in commenting upon peace and the terms of it in South Africa, considers the relations between the Canadian Dominion and "The Motherland" without much satisfaction to itself. The contributions to the British Army have not een trivial, and yet the advantage to the people of the Dominion is not apparent. Our contemporary looks upon the situation in this spirit:

"As a matter of fact, the sacrifices have always een mainly ours or at our expense. Had our forefathers thrown in their lot with the other Ameri can colonies at the time of the Revolution. Nova Scotia would now be a greater Massachusetts The Dominion would have fivefold its present

If our contemporary will turn its thoughts from the past to the present and the future, it will find cause for cheerfulness where it is now gloomy. In spite of the course of the forefathers at the time of the Revolution, that Nova Scotia is not to-day a "greater Massachusetts," a portion of the American Republic, among nations an independent citizen, the peer of any in the world, nstead of a dependent colony, is the greatest political anomaly of the age.

The moment that Nova Scotia enters the American Union she will feel a thrill that has never yet been felt to the full by any man in Canada-the thrill of patriotism, the love of the land that is ored of loyalty to America instead of loyalty to foreign land and flag.

The Strained Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

It is no exaggeration to say that the failure of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments to renew their Ausgleich, or Tariff and Trade Union, portends the elimination of the Hapsburg realm from the class of great Powers, and the reduction of the two halves of the monarchy to the rank of second-rate States Such an outcome of the existing differences has recently been recognized as mminent by authoritative representatives of Austrian industry, and it is even looked upon as preferable to a condition f commercial vassalage to Hungary. To understand the prolonged, and

seemingly irreconcilable, dispute beween the Austrian and Hungarian Govrnments, we should bear in mind that their commercial relations have been regulated by temporary agreements since the reorganization of the Hapsburg dominions which followed the disastrous war with Prussia. In 1867 a pair of statutes, one of which was enacted by the Hungarian Diet and the other by the Cis-Leithan, or Austrian, Parliament, established a Tariff and Trade Union for ten years. When this pair of laws expired, they were renewed in 1878. They were again reenacted in 887 in a slightly modified form, and they ought to have been renewed at the end of the decennial period. From 1897, however, up to the present hour, the negotiations for their extension for another decade have been fruitless. The Magyars, who in 1878 wrung concessions from the Austrians as the price of renewal, have this time made demands which the Austrians firmly refuse to grant. Meanwhile the revenue laws enacted in 1887 are temporarily enforced, but they may at any time be declared inoperative in one-half of the dual monarchy by a resolution of its legislature

How vital a renewal of the Ausgleich is to the Hapsburg monarchy will be evident when we recall the fact that, if we except a few insignificant sources of income, such as the lease of State property, the sale of old material and the profits of the powder monopoly, the only direct means of securing a revenue belonging to the joint government, which has to maintain the common army and navy and to direct foreign affairs, is the customs tariff, which rests upon the agreement between the two countries, made for ten years at a time, in the form of identical acts of the two Parliaments. This treaty establishes a uniform tariff for the whole monarchy. and provides that neither country shall lay any duty upon goods coming from the other, except to the amount of its own excise upon the same commodity. The duties, however, although paid into the common treasury, are not collected by the joint government, but by the separate countries, which have nothing to do with each other's custom houses,

The Ausgleich goes beyond the subject of joint revenue and touches on other questions involving the economic condition of the people. It is provided, for instance, that the monopoly on salt and tobacco and the taxes on liquor shall be regulated by parallel laws in the two punkin is more characteristic of New halves of the monarchy. It is further stipulated that the citizens of the two countries shall have equal rights in all matters relating to trade; the importance of this stipulation will be plain when we point out that the union beween Austria and Hungary is so far from being a complete federation that the citizens in one country are strictly foreigners in the other. The Ausgleich also establishes a common standard of money, and provides that patents and trademarks acquired in either country shall be protected in both countries; that commerce on the high seas shall be governed by uniform laws, and that the regulations about posts and telegraphs and about connecting railroads shall be similar. All these matters, which lie at the very base of a common nationality. depend in the Austro-Hungarian moninstantly dispose of this impressive archy upon treaties terminable by either

> It has always been difficult to secure a renewal of the Ausgleich, and it now looks as if the difficulty would prove insurmountable. The three leading Austrian industrial associations have presented a joint memorial to the Government, informing the Prime Minister ration would be a lesser evil than yielding to the Hungarian demands. The only witnesses to the shooting were the quite so per cent. of all our diseases

Central Union of Austrian Manufact arers has declared that, should Austria be placed in the alternative of surren dering all ideas of renewing the Auspleich, or of sacrificing her interests to the dictates of Hungary, she would no longer have any choice in the matter as that circumstance alone would show that Hungary considered the time had come for economic separation. On the hand, Mr. FRANZ KOSSUTH, the leader of the party of Independence in the Hungarian lower house, or Table of Deputies, has notified the head of the Hungarian Cabinet that war to the knife be waged upon him unless he shall adhere firmly to the Hungarian

Nobody doubts that the economic separation of Hungary from Austria. even if it did not immediately lead to the political severance of those coun tries, would seriously cripple the financial and military resources of the Hapsburg realm, and, therefore, materially weaken the Triple Alliance, considered as a possible opponent of the Franco-Russian League.

Kivered and Unkivered Pic. few weeks ago certain students of Butler College, Indiana, flung into the world this apple of strife:

" Resolved. That ple is of greater service to civil ation than ice cream."

It was publicly charged that the jury which decided against ple was bribed by ice cream. Even the most charitable friends of the jury admitted that it had istened not to reason, but to gallantry the young women of the college being the champions of ice cream in the de bate. From Butler College the great argument spread over the country Patriotism, logic and fact flew to the side of pie, whose long and splendid service as the mother of heroes and the nurse of statesmen has been gratefully and generally recognized. But even pie eaters are not infallible. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, which ranged itself in opposition in the ice cream discussion, shows itself to be no genuine friend of man-ennobling pie. The Charlotte Observer, a bulwark and battery of pie, has been reviewing pleasantly the classifications of the pie kingdom along the banks of the Yadkin:

" In Rowan county, N. C., they are of three varie ies, known as kivered, unkivered and barred

The New Orleans friend of pie use this interesting scientific fact as the text for an attack on pie and for an attempt to inject sectionalism " into that national and catholic dish:

" It is true that in Rowan county these thre species are recognized, but the people of Rowar county are sturdy Americans and they eat only one port of pie themselves the unklyered. The barred ple may be dismissed without discussion, being mere compromise, a pabulum for coloriess ind viduals who are the mugwumps of the dining room The kivered pie, in Rowan county, as in all dis tinctively American communities, is prepared for strangers, and is not eaten by the natives. The Rowanese would as readily drink the Juice of the corn on which the excise tas had been paid as to eat givered pie, which is distinctively a product of New England civilization, and has no place in the simple and more democratic State where tar adheres to the beels of the people. The true Tarbeel, the descendants of the men who made the charge up King's Mountain, the Majuba Hill of this continent take their ple unkivered. They will not touch th who have reached the first stages of the ice cream heresy. The most democratic of all ples and the most popular in all truly American communities | more or less "extinct" volcanoes within speakis the punkin pie, and that is never kivered down south even by the most dudish of cheis

Evidently these are the words of a man who doesn't know pie, who wasn't brought up on pie, whose youth was not sustained, whose age will not be soothed by pie. The "kivered" pie, apple or mince, for example, stands high in the royal family of pie. Its triumphant composition requires of the artist higher qualities of head and heart, a more delicate touch, a higher strain of genius, a sublimer imagination than the composition of the punkin pie. There must be magic in the upper crust of it. Ah, that delicious, finely flaking upper crust, designed by a deep-revolving brain and fashioned by a sensitive hand, a cate Queen MAB would be glad to nibble! Punkin pie is a noble pie, albeit we don't suppose the New Orleans critic ever ate a real punkin pie or would know one from the common squash substitute | route. therefor; but there goes much more skill to the making of a mince pie. Within the fortunate inwards of that president of pies are strange dainties and spices and Dr. Johnson's drink of heroes The elements are so mixed in it that nature may stand up and say to all the world, this is a pie. A great mince pie is a masterpiece. Your punkin pie is a good homely subject, a Tanagra

figurine. Be that as it may, " kivered " pie is national blessing. Were it distinctively a product of New England, New England could afford to go out of business, happy in the thought that it had conferred a priceless gift upon mankind. Probably England than any kivered pie, be it mince, apple or huckleberry. But Rowan county and all other sensible folks will never quarrel about the origin of successful pie, barred, kivered or unkivered. They will take the gifts the gods provide.

The Ante-Mortem Statements of

McCoy. The " first ante-mortem statement given to Coroner Jackson by McCor the gambler, who was shot by County Detective McLellan last Monday afternoon, was recorded thus in its most im-

portant assertion: I begged him not to shoot."

Those who hold to the opinion that a District Attorney can do no right and that his inability extends to all his men at once jumped to the conclusion that this utterance of the hysterical and partly incoherent man should be amended so as

" I begged the detective not to shoot me On this was built a circumstantial story that McLELLAN had shot the gambler through a pigeonhole in a partition of the poolroom, and another that the detective, standing over his cowering victim in the alleyway back of the poolroom, shot him in cold blood. The

aned-the one said to have provoked McLELLAN'S fire, by first firing at the detective and two members of the District Attorney's staff. It would have been comparatively easy for a skilful lawyer to make it seem to a jury under these circumstances that McLELLAN had been murderous in his shooting.

McCor, however, did not die. He began to recover. He made a second statement. In it he showed the utmost vindictiveness toward the detective who shot him and said that he hoped to have an opportunity of appearing in court to prosecute him. Then he said: " He shot me when I was running away," thereby corroborating part of McLELLAN'S own story; but later he contradicted another part of it by saying that neither he nor the man who escaped had a revolver. Whatever may be the truth of what

appened in that alley still waits a judicial determination. But is it not pretty well established that the " antemortem " statement of a man only occasionally conscious, wounded in a spot contiguous to his brain, may be overworked as evidence against a man accused of a grave crime?

In the decennial census of Canada taken last year the population of the Province of Ontario was enumerated at 2,114,321, which was only \$3.657 more than the total of ten years before, or an increase of about 2.5 per cent. merely. In the same census the population of the Quebec Province was enumerated 1,620,970, an increase of 182,435, or nearly 9 per cent., in the decade. The percentage of increase in the population of Ontario twenty years ago having been 186, the falling off to 25 in the last year's census awakens the suspicions of the

ronto Mail and Empire. In accordance with the provisions of the British North American act of 1867, Quebec has sixty-five members in the Dominion House of Commons permanently, whatever may be the change in its population, but the proportion which this number of members bears to the number of the population of Quebec, after each decennial cenaus of that province, is made the unit o representation for the other provinces. The unit thus established by the Quebec census of last year, or nearly 25,000 people, entitles Ontario to only eighty-seven mem bers, or five less than the ninety-two it had under the census of ten years ago, when the unit was only 22,600. Thus Quebec's greater percentage of gain according to this census brings corresponding loss to Ontario, with its comparatively stationary population, and an outery from the Toronto paper of falsification of the census ' is a very natural consequence. But such an accusation is often made against a census which does not turn out as the people of any particular division of the country expected and desired.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The peoof this country have been waiting ore or less patience for several years for the numerous antagonistic canal interests to har-monize their differences and agree upon some plan for constructing a canal across the 1sth-mus. The business community will not tolerate much longer the eternal squabbling that has characterized the course of their representatives in Congress about this canal business. The Spanish war emphasized in very forcible manner the absolute necessity point worthy of consideration is where to

The recent terrible catastrophe in the West vocates of the Nicaragua route that this loits hability to disturbances from volcanic ing distance of the proposed line of this canal of its own, without going through the bother without any consideration whatever for the the little schemes of this or that private interest. The unfortunate inhabitants of the island of Martinique have found out to their sorrow that "extinct" volcanoes, like unloaded guns, are very dangerous to have around.

Now that the French interests in the Pan-ama Canal have modified their former absurd demands and are willing to sell out at a reasonable figure, there is hardly a doubt as to which route it is to the interest of the American people to adopt. Let me state a few of the advantages of the Panama route Its comparative freedom from earthquakes

and other severe elemental disturbances, contrasted with the extreme liability of the Nicaragua route to these dangers. It can be completed in about one-half of the time and at a much less cost. The much shorter time required for a ship

to pass through it, twelve to eighteen hours, against nearly three days by the Nicaragua As to the sentimental buncombe that the Nicaragua route is more American than the Panama, that argument would be all right for a Fourth of July oration in a country town, but it is not worthy of consideration by a business community. The great bulk of the American people care very little for political highfalutin, but what they do want, and they want it badly, is the shortest, cheapest, and

NEW YORK, June 7. OLD FORTY-NINER.

above all, the very best canal that can be

built. This will unquestionably be found to

be, when all the points are carefully con-

sidered, by the Panama route.

Wedding Expenses TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To settle dispute, will you kindly state in your columns what part, if any, of the expenses of a church wedding is borne or shared by the groom. I claim that side from furnishing the best man and ushers with gioves and presents, fee to the ometating ciergy-man, carriage for himself and wife from the church, it is optional with him whether he goes to further expense. Hut my friend says he should share in furnishing flowers, music, &c. READER. NEW YORK, June 6.

Your friend is mistaken. The groom's first expense, barring his fee to the officiating clergy nan, which represents the use of the church, begins with transportation for himself and wife from the church door. All the church and home decorations. young man's turn comes afterward.

Peers' Privileges in Police Court.

From the London Daily Mas.

The Earl of Egmont appeared at Mariborough street police court on Saturday to answer a sum mons for having been drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly at about 12:30 A.M. on May 16. It will be remembered that the Earl was arrested n the first instance and released on ball, but failed with him was discharged by the magistrate. Addressing the magistrate, Lord Egmont now id. 'Your Worship, may I ask your permission

said. 'Your Worship, may I ask your permission to wear my hat, as I am suffering from a severe Mr. Kennedy—Oh, certainly.
Lord Egmont—As a peer of the realm I am on titled to do so.

His lordship then put his hat on. Lord Egmont was fined 5 shillings and also dered to pay the doctor's fee, 7 shillings 6 pence.

Fear More Fatal Than Microbe From Health.

Fear causes more diseases than do microbes, more deaths than familie, more failure than panies. t costs more than war, is always a failure and is never necessary. Fear weakens the heart's action, induces congestion, invites indigestion, produces poison through decomposing foods, and is thus the mother of auto-poisoning, which either diNEWS FROM THE FAR BAST. China. Cores and Their

nian activity in Mongolia is a caus and, judging from recent Tokio papers attention in Japan, too. Some time ago the Chinese Government despatched a high official, Tu Tok, to that outlying part of the empire to report on the condition of things there. A confidential communication said to have been received recently from him by the Grand Secretary, Yung Lu. and published in some of the Tokio papers, reveals state of things calculated to disturb the uanimity of even the most apathetic of Chinese statesmen. The writer says:
"Since the Bozer trouble of the year be-

fore last, the Russian Government

spared no pains to purchase the good will and gratitude of the Mongolian chiefs by lavish and constant presents of food stuffs, garments and money. The Russian policy, in this respect, is, indeed, in striking contrast to the irregular and uncertain payment of our own stipulated subsidies to these chiefs. According to a rumor current along the routes I have thus far travelled, Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fuh-siang the proscribed leaders of the Boxer movement) are said to have been present in these parts, impressing upon the people the utter decadence of the Middle Kingdom and extolling the prowess of Russia. Whatever may be the truth of this story, I have myself been the witness on several occasions of the presence in these parts of a number of Gen. Tung's followers. I have also repeatedly seen parties of Russian soldiers moving about in several places. There are schools in many places where the natives are learning the Russian language. • • At Lin-Teal, Kian-Nin [impossible to locate on the map but apparently in the parts adjacent to the Russian borders] and some other places, I have seen a large number of Ruseian settlers. . . In other sections of the country, also, it is noticeable that there is an increasing tide of popular leaning toward Russia. This, I believe, is the result of ignorance on the part of natives as to the mighty power of the Middle Kingdom. and it is therefore urgently important that the dangerous tendency in question should be checked by the despatch of strong force of troops drilled according o the foreign fashion. It is my earnest ope that your Excellency will at once consult with Viceroy Yuan on this subject."

According to recent information from Pekin Viceroy Yuan seems to be paying n full the usual penalty of rapid rise and strong personality. Jealousy and envy are incessantly and powerfully working against him in court circles. The mos popular weapon of attack upon him among is enemies now appears to be the delay in the negotiations for the restoration of the native town of Tientsin to Chinese ad-ministration—a delay which is entirely owing to circumstances beyond the control of the able Viceroy, but which his rivals do the able Viceroy, but which his rivais do not scruple to ascribe to his alleged incapacity and inexperience. His enemies also charge him with being unpardonably proforeign. The attempts to poison the imperial ears against him have not so far been attended with any practical result. But the situation is evidently fraught with danger, for Prince Ching, the presiding Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have made a personal representation to have made a personal representation to the Dowager Empress, strongly beseeching her Majesty to repose implicit confidence in Viceroy Yuan, who, in the Prince's opin-ion, although as yet inferior to the late Lidiplomatic sagacity, is unquestionably in diplomatic sagacity, is unquestionably superior to him in disinterested devotion to the throne and country. Prince Ching's magnanimous support of his young colleague is very creditable, seeing that of late there have been repeated conflict of views between them on some important questions of state.

questions of state.

From Corea comes news of the steady growth of Japanese influence, morally and materially. Not withstanding the existence at oul of a floating group of politicians more less antagonistic to Japan, there seems or less antagonistic to Japan, there to be a growing tendency among the more to be a growing tendency among the more to rely an arrange for upon Japanese advice and assistance for the promotion of their country's progress. signal proof of this tend A most signal proof of this tendency is noticed in the recent engagement of an adviser to the King, in the person of Mr. Masua Kato, former Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary at Seoul. Mr. Kato is an accomplished diplomat, speaking fluently English and Russian, besides Chinese, of which he is a past master. A very con-English and Russian, besides Chinese, of which he is a past master. A very conscientious and tactful man, he succeeded, while representing his country at Scoul a few years ago, in winning the confidence of the Corean sovereign to a degree really remarkable. It is one thing to be an accredited Minister and quite another thing to be a paid adviser. But so far as his ability and his known relations, not only with the King but with many influential Corean politicians, are concerned, it seems that chances are in favor of his success in his new and

delicate post.

Japanese immigrants to Corea are said to be steadily increasing, every steamer arriving at Chemulpo being full of them. The principal cause of this swellen influx seems to be the demand for skilled labor for railway, mining and other forms of

In view of the confused condition of the Corean currency system, a measure just taken by the Chemulpo office of the First Bank of Tokio is welcomed with satisfaction by the business community in the peninsula. We refer to the issue by that bank of notes on demand (one yen denomination) for circulation in Corea. The first batch for circulation in Corea. The for circulation in Corea. The first batch of the newly manufactured notes was shipped to Korea only a few weeks ago. Its circulation will at first be principally confined among the Japanese section of the population. But the Corean Government's sanction having been obtained for the receipt of these notes in payment of customs duties and inland taxes, it is believed that their circulation will gradually extend among the Coreans. ually extend among the Coreans

From London Truth

There is a new factor in European politics: It is
America. More particularly is this new factor
important in the calculations of the British Empire The development of the United States has shifted— for Great Britain certainly—the diplomatic centre from Paris to Washington, but our Government altogether ignores the altered situation. The following table of salaries paid to our diplomatic representatives is instructive. The British Ambassador at Paris receives £9,000; at Berlin, Constantinople and Vienna. 28,000; at St. Petersburg. 27,800; at Rome. 27,000; at Washington, 26,500.

Apart from other considerations, it is, therefore, obvious that Paris is regarded by our diplomatists as the prize of the service, while Washington is a low rung in the Ambassadorial ladder. But the United States send their best men to represent them in London, and London is the appointment which those men most value

It is time for us to remove from our lingering impression that America is a rebellious British colony, a vulgar Angle Saxon suburb. The United States is now a great country, the ost important foreign element that Great Britain has to deal with. Washington must, therefore, be made the principal post in our diplomatic service, and to do that the salary must be considerably raised, even if at the expense of the other first class

appointments.

It would be a pitiful blunder to appoint a new
Ambassador to succeed Lord Pauncefote on the old lines to wit, as a representative to the least important embassy but Madrid:

Heads and Talls.

From the London Daily Chronicie.

The teacher of a class of little girls was about to give an object lesson on "a penny." She held the coin up in front of the class, and asked: "What is on this side." Simultaneously the class shouted,
"The Queen's head, miss." And on this side."
she asked, showing the reverse. There was a
puzzled silence for a moment. These a little maiden
chirped out. "The tail, miss."

Innocent Till Proved Guilty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUN-NET Pink Batts has been indicted in Limestone county, Ala. for murder. Smith vs. State, 3t Southern

THE DAYS OF BURNT CORK. Aliston Brown's Recollections of

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Ser. In your hat Sunday's issue a correspondent states Buckley's Serenaders in 1853-4 Caroline Hiffert. Still another correspondent states that a Miss Millen was with them dent states that a Miss Millen was at MS Broadway Another corr wishes to know the name of a gro streis who performed in the old is brary Building in 1844-3, and says

brary Building in 184-5, and says in the company gave a double dance, i.e., his front and back were made up to represent different characters.

It was at the Chinese Assembly Rooms that Fanny Denham joined the Buckleys, appearing in their burlesques. While at this house the Buckleys did the comic opera i.e. chalst, or The Swiss Cottage. On Monday evening, Oct. 29, 1855, for the first time it was done in America and Miss Miller (not Millem was the Liastic. Carris liffert was with George Christy's ministrels.

The name of the ministrels that occupied the old Society Library Rooms, 348 Broadway, between Catherine lane and Leonard street, was Fellows's, formerly known as Pietre's ministrels, who opened there Sept. 9, 1856. In April, 1852, Campbell's ministrels came, Julia Gould, who had received her musical training from M. W. Baile and who had acted at Drury Lane Theatre, London, with William Macready, also played Lacy Bertrains to Charlotte Cushman's Mey Merchies, and sang in concerts at Tripler Hail in this city with Mine. Anna Bishop She Joined Buckley's Serenaders in the autumn of 1858 to sing in all of their burlesques. She accompanied the ministrels to Europe and appeared with them in London and the provinces. She returned to America with them in June, 1861. She died Jan. 29, 1893.

The Buckleys opened at the Palace of Music, Fourteenth street (of which I was the manager), now the site of the Ninth Regiment Armory, At this time the ground covered by the Fourteenth Street Theatre and the Armory was called Cremorne Gardens, Buckley's ministrels did not organize until 182, In Boston, and were called Congo ministrels. They first appeared in New York, Jan. 5, 1865, a the old Park Theatre. In June 1853, they opened at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, 539 Broadway, where they remained for three years. On Aug. 25, 1856, they commenced at 555 Broadway, then called the French Theatre.

The Buckleys were so encouraged by the success which had attended their burlesques.

returned to \$85 Broadway,
French Theatre.
The Buckleys were so encouraged by the
success which had attended their burlesques,
that they gave them for time with uncorked
that they gave them for time with uncorked
that they gave them for a brief
faces. The novelty attracted for a brief
faces. business fell off and for the beat two the Buckleys were on a travelling tour. Dur-ing this time Eva Brent Travers was the fe-male vocalist, followed by Minnie Loder, Minnie Loder died at Longmount, Col., March 25, 1884. The Buckleys were also at Stuy-yesant Institute, on Broadway, opposite

Bond street.

To the snapper up of inconsidered trifics in theatricals, nothing is more pleasurable than to trace the recurrence of some popular stage trick after a long interval of time When the French Court ballet of 'Les Femmes Renversées' was produced in 1626 all the executants (they were men) were two-faced. I pon the actual visage they bore a mask of a young woman and upon the back of the head the mask of an old man.

Col T. ALLSTON BROWN.

Where to Find the Minstrel Songs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have en very much interested lately in what has een said in THE SUN in regard to the old

been very much interested lately in what has been said in The Sun in regard to the old-time negro minstrels, their songs, &c. As I am somewhat of an old-timer myself, 72 years old, and all that time in New York, I think I can say something about them. I can easily remember back to 1846, and the negro as well as other songs that were very popular then and since. As far back as 1846 the following negro songs were sung: "Dandy Jim of Caroline," "Lucy Long." "Jim long a Josey," "Old Dan Tucker," "Jim Crackcorn," "Zip Coon, "Clare de Kitchen," "Dearest Mae," and lots of others.

I notice a correspondent, "E. S. E.," in this morning's Sun writes that some one ought to publish these old songs. If he will go into any large music store he will find a book published in 1852 by Oliver Ditson & Co. Boston, called "Minstrel Songs, Old and New," in which he will find all the old songs I have mentioned, with the music, besides plenty of later ones, and all of Stephen C Foster's songs. Also a small music book, copyrighted in 1857, called "The Golden Wreath, which contains "Wait for the Wagon," "Little More Cider," and a great many others which were very popular as far back as that date, and since. He is right about the old songs being the best: there were melody and life and sense in them.

Brooklin, June 6.

Prof. Adolphe Cohn on the Nomination of

Hebrews as Such. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I suppo that to a good many Hebrews the announcement which comes to the public this morning through THE SUN of the desire of Senator Platt to have a Jew nominated for Lieuten ant-Governor on the Republican ticket will appear as a great compliment to their race. It seems to me, in opposition to this view, that such an event ought to be considered It seems to me, in opposition to this view, that such an event ought to be considered rather a proof of the permanence of a state of things the disappearance of which would be most beneficial to all concerned. It is clear that if the leaders of the Republican party decide in advance that they will choose one of their candidates from among the American citizens of Hebrew birth, it is because they think that a good many Hebrews who believe in the doctrines of the Democratic party will be induced by race feeling to disregard their party affiliation and vote the Republican ticket. As long as the Hebrews act in this way, as long as they are ready to vote for a candidate simply because of his being a Hebrew, they cannot complain if others determine to vote against that candidate for the same reason.

There is no doubt in my mind that either Mr. Edward Lauterbach or Judge Cohen, who are mentioned in your article, would give us as fair a Lieutenant-Governor as we can expect from the party to which they belong, but let them be nominated, if at all, simply because of their personal merits.

The aim that every true American and every progressive Hebrew must have in view is the establishment of a state of things in which every member of the Hebrew race will be judged solely, as every man ought to be, upon his ability, and, using a happy expression of President Roosevelt, upon "that combination of virile and decent qualities which we call character." Until that time comes there will be a Jewish question, and for the good of American society and of civilization in general there ought not to be any.

Columbia University, Department of Romance Languages.

Columbia University, Department of Romano

NEW YORK, June 7.

Australia's Long Drought. From the Speaker

The pastoral situation in Australia is rapidly becoming desperate. Drought upon drought dur-ing the last eight years has spelt ruin to thousands upon thousands of able and energetic men enupon thousands of annual and annual annua tured has fallen from 30,000 head or more to less

than 1,000 than 1,000.

Droughts have been felt before, but the present is the widest spread ever known. Not to mention West Australia, which at the best is always in a state of semidrought, the whole country from the western boundary of South Australia, right across the northern portion of Victoria, together with most of New South Wales and Queensland, is in a pitiable condition. Over scores of thousands of square miles the lambing must be a failure, and enormous further losses of grown sheep are now certain. Owing to these continuous droughts the present clip of wool is the worst on record, but the next will be much worse

Hamlet on the Danish West Indian Islands "To seil or not to sell," that is the question. Whether it is better that we keep our Islands And keep on losing on them every year. Or sell to Uncle Sam and take his millions. For which we, though not poor, still may find use. It is a grave and serious question-ave. centempiation has quite changed men's minds The valiant chief, Sir Estrup, and a score Of other statesmen just as wise as he Have formerly been strenuous advocates Have these wise statesmen lately undergone! They will not sell now, not for twenty millions, Outte anxious even, to effect a sal What change of mind is this. What sudden thought Has lately now possessed these good men's souls. Have they of late become more patriotic.

Why, no they always were good patriots Some say they are but moved by a spirit of mere contrariness and opposition Can patriots be moved by such vice thought But howsoever this may be they have Now by their votes at present blocked the said The good old members now go home and sleep Sam keeps his money, we our islands keep

United Kingdom, our chief rival in that trade, which supplied over 52 per cent of those imports in 1881. furnished but 20 per cent, in 1901. The total value of Japan's imports from the United States in 1881 was 1,781,108 yen, and in 1901, 42,769,429 yen. The total value of Japan's imports from the United Kingdom in 1881 was 16,364,740 yen, and in 1901 was 50,575,788 yen.

The United States now stand second in the list of non-Asiatic countries in the imthe list of non-Asiatic countries in the im ports of Japan, and falls but a few the yen below India. Comparing 1901 with 1892, the growth of the principal countries of the world in the imports of Japan are shown by the following table: China
Hong Kong
Belgium
Austria Hungary
Russia, Asiatic

POLITICAL NOTES.

ne lalands.

1.537 last year, will be 1.543 this fail, a gain of st three in Manhattan, two in Brooklyn and one in The Bronz. The number of voting places in Queen and Richmond remains unchanged.

distinction now held by Milwaukee of being i lieer City, and although the population is stead increasing, it has fewer liquor saloons this yea while those of Troy, Albany and New York shi

The number of pieces of separately assessed real estate in New York is 476.540 this year 100, 802 in Manhattan, 89.147 in Queens, 52.005 in The Bronz, 23,768 in Richmond and 204,828 in Brookly

The voters of Connecticut will be called up on June 16 to pass upon the work of tutional Convention. The proposed a to the State Constitution as to representati the Legislature provides that each town h a population of less than 2,000 shall have one t sentative, while towns having a popul more than 2,000 and less than 50,000 sha titled to two. Cities having a popula than 50,000 and less than 100,000 sha to three, and those having a populat or more shall be entitled to four te and one additional for each 20,000 in etco. 100,000. Inder the proposed Constitution Senate will consist of forty five member stead of twenty four as at present to have less than two. There are elsentatives is made up of 256 members. Under I proposed Constitution the number will be 254 ' redistricting of seats being favorable to the lat-

The cause of prohibition is making no headway in Boston, certainly none this vereceipts from liquor because granted M-the current year amounted to \$1.437,281 number of because is 985. The average against no license in Boston is from to a

The three Territories, Arizona, New Y Ohlahoma, the admission of which a been approved by the House of Rep are in one group, but are not in polit-with the States of the same region, a Oklahoma has been largely from the upper West, Arizona Past and New Mexico by Mexico Republican and Arizona usua.

New York city, with a solo \$20,000,000 this year -a larget for purposes of education b of American etties in this expenses for school purpo been increasing rapidly expends for public the car. Philadelphia, which school expenses compani tion, \$3,500,000, and Wasi

The Thirteenth Congress under the new apportions liean materity that a lie an Alderman James Congressional candidate Richard C. Van Cott candidate in another Howard Conking

There was no Berno New York last year there eratic State ticket nomi the Democratic State Con-over from the convention York city representati affiliated with the tire John Whalen, defeated a Tammahy Sachem, au-

Usah was admitted in and in the election accreed later the vote of I can un Republican 47.000, a re in advance on the pros-

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is Jayac Alterative. - Aft.

ions have inv which procee

sufficient of railroad prosp to be officially bine; pross ea prised in the ! he Northern urlington r ne 30 will i